

# MAI

MA'INPERNOR. *n. f.* Surety; bail.  
He enforced the earl himself to fly, till twenty-six noble-  
men became *mainperners* for his appearance at a certain day;  
but he making default, the uttermost advantage was taken  
against his sureties. *Davies on Ireland.*  
MA'INPRISE. *n. f.* [main and pris, French.] Delivery into the  
custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance;  
bail.  
Sir William Breminham was executed for treason, though  
the earl of Desmond was left to *mainprise*. *Davies.*  
Give its poor entertainer quarter;  
And, by discharge or *mainprise*, grant  
Deliv'ry from this base restraint. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
To MA'INRISE. *v. a.* To bail.  
MA'INSAIL. *n. f.* [main and sail.] The fail of the main-  
mast.  
They committed themselves unto the sea, and hoisted up  
the *mainfail* to the wind, and made toward shore. *Ats. xxvii.*  
MA'INSHEET. *n. f.* [main and sheet.] The sheet or fail of the  
mainmast.  
Strike, strike the top-fail; let the *mainsheet* fly,  
And furl your sails. *Dryden.*  
MA'INYARD. *n. f.* [main and yard.] The yard of the main-  
mast.  
With sharp hooks they took hold of the tackling which  
held the *mainyard* to the mast, then rowing they cut the  
tackling, and brought the *mainyard* by the board. *Arbutnot.*  
To MAINTAIN. *v. a.* [maintenir, French.]  
1. To preserve; to keep.  
The ingredients being prescribed in their substance, *main-  
tain* the blood in a gentle fermentation, reclude opulations,  
and mundify it. *Harvey.*  
This place, these pledges of your love, *maintain*. *Dryden.*  
2. To defend; to hold out; to make good.  
God values no man more or less, in placing him high or  
low, but every one as he *maintains* his post. *Grew's Cefmol.*  
3. To vindicate; to justify.  
If any man of quality will *maintain* upon Edward earl of  
Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear. *Shak.*  
These possessions being unlawfully gotten, could not be  
*maintained* by the just and honourable law of England. *Davies.*  
Maintain  
My right, nor think the name of mother vain. *Dryden.*  
Lord Roberts was full of contradiction in his temper, and of  
parts so much superior to any in the company, that he could  
too well *maintain* and justify those contradictions. *Clarendon.*  
It is hard to *maintain* the truth. *South.*  
4. To continue; to keep up.  
*Maintain* talk with the duke, that my charity be not of  
him perceived. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Some did the song, and some the choir *maintain*,  
Beneath a laurel shade. *Dryden.*  
5. To keep up; to support the expence of.  
I seek not to wax great by others waining;  
Sufficeth, that I have *maintains* my state,  
And sends the poor well pleased from my gate. *Shakespeare.*  
What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold? I thank  
my good father I am able to *maintain* it. *Shakespeare.*  
6. To support with the conveniences of life.  
It was St. Paul's choice to *maintain* himself by his own la-  
bour. *Hosker.*  
If a woman *maintain* her husband, she is full of anger and  
much reproach. *Ecclef. xxv. 22.*  
It is hard to *maintain* the truth, but much harder to be  
*maintained* by it. Could it ever yet feed, cloath, or defend  
its assertors? *South.*  
7. To preserve from failure.  
Here ten thousand images remain  
Without confusion, and their rank *maintain*. *Blackmore.*  
To MAINTAIN. *v. n.* To support by argument; to assert as  
a tenet.  
In tragedy and satire I *maintain* against some of our  
modern critics, that this age and the last have excelled the an-  
cients. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
MAINTAINABLE. *adj.* [from maintain.] Defensible; justifiable.  
Being made lord lieutenant of Bulloine, the walls were  
beaten and shaken, and scarce *maintainable*, he defended the  
place against the dauphin. *Hoyward.*  
MAINTAINER. *n. f.* [from maintain.] Supporter; cherisher.  
He dedicated the work to Sir Philip Sidney, a special  
*maintainer* of all learning. *Spenser's Pastorals.*  
The *maintainers* and cherishers of a regular devotion, a  
true and decent piety. *South's Sermons.*  
MAINTENANCE. *n. f.* [maintenant, French.]  
1. Supply of the necessities of life; sustentance; sustentation.  
It was St. Paul's own choice to *maintain* himself by his la-  
bour, whereas in living by the churches *maintenance*, as others  
did, there had been no offence committed. *Hosker, b. i.*  
God assigned Adam *maintenance* of life, and then appoint-  
ed him a law to observe. *Hosker, b. i.*

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Those of better fortune not making learning their *main-  
tenance*, take degrees with little improvement. *Swift.*  
2. Support; protection; defence.  
They knew that no man might in reason take upon him  
to determine his own rights, and according to his own deter-  
mination proceed in *maintenance* thereof. *Hosker, b. i.*  
The beginning and cause of this ordinance amongst the  
Irish was for the defence and *maintenance* of their lands in  
their posterity. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
3. Continuance; security from failure.  
Whatever is granted to the church for God's honour,  
and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted for and to God.  
*South's Sermons.*  
MA'INTOP. *n. f.* [main and top.] The top of the mainmast.  
From their *maintop* joyful news they hear  
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies. *Dryd.*  
Dictys could the *maintop*-mast bestride,  
And down the ropes with active vigour slide. *Addison.*  
MA'JOR. *adj.* [major, Latin.]  
1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.  
They bind none, no not though they be many, saving  
only when they are the *major* part of a general assembly, and  
then their voices being more in number, must overway their  
judgments who are fewer. *Hosker, b. iv.*  
The true meridian is a *major* circle passing through the  
poles of the world and the zenith of any place, exactly di-  
viding the east from the west. *Brewin's Vulg. Errors.*  
In common discourse we denominate persons and things  
according to the *major* part of their character: he is to be  
called a wife man who has but few follies. *Watts's Logick.*  
2. Greater in dignity.  
Fall Greek, fall fame, honour, or go, or stay,  
My *major* vow lies here. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*  
MA'JOR. *n. f.*  
1. The officer above the captain; the lowest field officer.  
2. A mayor or head officer of a town. Obsolete.  
3. The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some gene-  
rality.  
The *major* of our author's argument is to be understood of  
the material ingredients of bodies. *Boyle.*  
4. MAJOR-general. The general officer of the second rank.  
Major-general Ravignan returned with the French king's  
answer. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 53.*  
5. MAJOR-domo. *n. f.* [major-domo, French.] One who holds  
occasionally the place of master of the house.  
MAJORA'TION. *n. f.* [from major.] Encrease; enlargement.  
There be five ways of *majoration* of sounds: enclosure sim-  
ples; enclosure with dilatation; communication; reflection  
concurrent; and approach to the senlory. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
MAJORITY. *n. f.* [from major.]  
1. The state of being greater.  
It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts that  
maketh the total greater. *Grew's Cefmol.*  
2. The greater number. [majorit, French.]  
It was highly probable the *majority* would be so wise as to  
espouse that cause which was most agreeable to the publick  
weal, and by that means hinder a sedition. *Addison.*  
As in senates so in schools,  
*Majority* of voices rules. *Prior.*  
Decent executions keep the world in awe; for that reason  
the *majority* of mankind ought to be hanged every year.  
*Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*  
3. [From majores, Latin.] Ancestry.  
Of evil parents an evil generation, a posterity not unlike  
their *majority*; of mischievous progenitors, a venomous and  
destructive progeny. *Brewin's Vulg. Errors, b. iii.*  
4. Full age; end of minority.  
During the infancy of Henry the IIIrd, the barons were  
troubled in expelling the French: but this prince was no  
sooner come to his *majority*, but the barons raised a cruel war  
against him. *Davies on Ireland.*  
5. First rank. Obsolete.  
Douglas, whose high deeds,  
Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms,  
Holds from all soldiers chief *majority*,  
And military title capital. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
6. The office of a major.  
MAIZE, or Indian Wheat. *n. f.*  
The whole *maize* plant has the appearance of a reed; the  
male flowers are produced at remote distances from the fruit  
on the same plant, growing generally in a spike upon the top  
of the stalk; the female flowers are produced from the wings  
of the leaves, and are surrounded by three or four leaves,  
which closely adhere to the fruit until it is ripe: this plant is  
propagated in England only as a curiosity, but in America it  
is the principal support of the inhabitants, and consequently  
propagated with great care. *Miller.*  
*Maize* affords a very strong nourishment, but more vicious  
than wheat. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

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To MAKE. *v. a.* [macan, Saxon; machen, German; maken,  
Dutch.]  
1. To create.  
Let us *make* man in our image. *Gen. i. 26.*  
The Lord hath *made* all things for himself. *Prov. xvi. 4.*  
Remember! thou  
Thy *making*, while the maker gave thee being. *Milton.*  
2. To form of materials.  
He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a  
molten calf. *Exod. xxxii. 4.*  
God hath *made* of one blood all nations of men. *Ats.*  
We have no other measure, save one of the moon, but  
are artificially *made* out of these by compounding or dividing  
them. *Holder on Time.*  
3. To compose: as, materials or ingredients.  
One of my fellows had the speed of him;  
Who, almost dead for breath, had scarcely more  
Than would *make* up his message. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The heav'n, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,  
Make but one temple for the deity. *Waller.*  
A pint of salt of tartar, exposted unto a moist air, will  
*make* far more liquor than the former measure will contain.  
*Brewin's Vulg. Errors, b. ii.*  
4. To form by art what is not natural.  
There lavish nature, in her best attire,  
Pours forth sweet odours, and alluring sights;  
And art with her contending, doth aspire  
To excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenser.*  
5. To produce as the agent.  
She may give so much credit to her own laws, as to *make*  
their sentence weightier than any bare and naked conceit to the  
contrary. *Hosker, b. v.*  
If I suspect without cause, why then *make* sport at me;  
Then let me be your jest. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Thine enemies *make* a tumult. *Psal. lxxxi. 2.*  
When their hearts were merry they said, Call for Samp-  
son, that he may *make* us sport. *Judg. xvi. 25.*  
Give unto Solomon a perfect heart to build the palace for  
the which I have *made* provision. *1 Chron. xxix. 19.*  
Why *make* ye this ado, and weep? the damsel is not dead.  
*Mark v. 39.*  
He *maketh* intercession to God against Israel. *Rom. xi. 2.*  
Thou hast set signs and wonders in the land of Egypt,  
and hast *made* thee a name. *Jer. xxxii. 20.*  
Should we then *make* mirth?  
Joshua *made* peace, and *made* a league with them to let  
them live. *Josh. ix. 15.*  
Both combine  
To *make* their greatness by the fall of man. *Dryden.*  
Egypt, mad with superstition grown,  
*Makes* gods of monsters. *Tate's Juvenal.*  
6. To produce as a cause.  
Wealth *maketh* many friends; but the poor is separated  
from his neighbour.  
A man's gift *maketh* room for him, and bringeth him be-  
fore great men.  
The child who is taught to believe any occurrence to be a  
good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a  
wide inroad *made* upon the soundness of his understanding.  
*Watts.*  
7. To do; to perform; to practise; to use.  
Though the appear honest to me, yet in other places she  
enlargeth her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction  
made of her. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
She *made* haste, and let down her pitcher. *Gen. xxiv. 46.*  
Thou hast *made* an atonement for it. *Exod. xxix. 36.*  
I will judge his house for ever, because his sons *made* them-  
selves vile, and he restrained them not. *1 Sam. iii. 13.*  
We *made* prayer unto our God. *Neh. iv. 9.*  
He shall *make* a speedy riddance of all in the land. *Zeph.*  
They all began to *make* excuse. *Luke xiv. 18.*  
It hath pleased them of Macedonia and Achaia to *make* a  
certain contribution for the poor. *Rom. xv. 26.*  
Make full proof of thy ministry. *2 Tim. iv. 5.*  
The Venetians, provoked by the Turks with divers inju-  
ries, both by sea and land, resolved, without delay, to *make*  
war likewise upon him. *Kinsley's Hist. of the Turks.*  
Such mischief as before was never *made*,  
But when of old the fons of morning sung,  
All the actions of his life were ripped up and surveyed,  
and all malicious glisters *made* upon all he had said, and all  
he had done. *Milton.*  
Says Carneades, since neither you nor I love repeti-  
tions, I shall not now *make* any of what else was urged against  
Themistius. *Boyle.*  
The Phœnicians *made* claim to this man as theirs, and  
attributed to him the invention of letters. *Hale.*  
What hope, O Pantheus! whether can we run?  
Where *make* a stand? and what may yet be done? *Dryd.*  
While merchants *make* long voyages by sea  
To get estates, he cuts a shorter way. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
To what end did Ulysses *make* that journey? Æneas un-

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dertook it by the express commandment of his father's ghost.  
*Dryden's Dedication to the Æneis.*  
He that will *make* a good use of any part of his life, must  
allow a large portion of it to recreation. *Locke.*  
Make some request, and I  
Whate'er it be, with that request comply. *Addison.*  
Were it permitted, he should make the tour of the whole  
system of the sun. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*  
8. To cause to have any quality.  
I will *make* your cities waste. *Lev. xxvi. 31.*  
Her husband hath utterly *made* them void on the day he  
heard them. *Nim. xxx. 12.*  
When he had made a convenient room, he set it in a wall,  
and *made* it fast with iron. *Wjld. xiii. 15.*  
Jesus came into Cana, where he *made* the water wine.  
*John iv. 46.*  
He was the more inflamed with the desire of battle with  
Waller, to *make* even all accounts. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,  
Permitted you to fight for this usurper;  
All to *make* sure the vengeance of this day,  
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
In respect of actions within the reach of such a power in  
him, a man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to *make*  
him. *Locke.*  
9. To bring into any state or condition.  
I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. *Exod. vii. 1.*  
Joseph *made* ready his chariot, and went up to meet Israel.  
*Gen. xli. 29.*  
Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? *Exod. ii.*  
Ye have troubled me to *make* me to stink among the inha-  
bitants. *Gen. xxxiv. 30.*  
He *made* himself of no reputation, and took upon him the  
form of a servant. *Phil. ii. 7.*  
He should be *made* manifest to Israel. *John i. 31.*  
Though I be free from all men, yet have I *made* myself  
servant unto all, that I might gain the more. *1 Cor. ix. 19.*  
He hath *made* me a by-word of the people, and a scorn  
I was as a target. *Jer. xlv. 6.*  
Make ye him drunken; for he magnified himself against  
the Lord. *Jer. xlviii. 26.*  
Joseph was not willing to *make* her a publick example.  
*Matt. i. 19.*  
By the assistance of this faculty we have all those ideas in  
our understandings, which, though we do not actually con-  
template, yet we can bring in fight, and *make* appear again,  
and be the objects of our thoughts. *Locke.*  
The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate  
drunkenness by bringing a drunken man into their company,  
and shewing them what a beast he *made* of himself. *Watts.*  
10. To form; to settle.  
Those who are wife in courts  
Make friendships with the ministers of state,  
Nor seek the ruins of a wretched exile. *Rowe.*  
11. To hold; to keep.  
Deep in a cave the tybil *makes* abode. *Dryden.*  
12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness.  
He hath given her his monumental ring, and thinks him-  
self *made* in the unchange composition. *Shakespeare.*  
This is the night,  
That either *makes* me, or foredoes me quite. *Shakespeare.*  
Each element his dread command obeys,  
Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown,  
Who as by one he did our nation raise,  
So now he with another pulls us down. *Dryden.*  
13. To suffer; to incur.  
The loss was private that I *made*;  
Twas but myself I lost; I lost no legions. *Dryden.*  
He accuseth Neptune unjustly, who *makes* shipwreck a se-  
cond time. *Bacon.*  
14. To commit.  
She was in his company at Page's house, and what they  
*made* there I know not. *Shakespeare.*  
I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the  
faults which I have *made*. *Dryden.*  
15. To compel; to force; to constrain.  
That the soul in a sleeping man should be this moment  
busy a thinking, and the next moment in a waking man not  
remember those thoughts, would need some better proof than  
bare assertion to *make* it be believed. *Locke.*  
They should be *made* to rise at their early hour; but great  
care should be taken in waking them, that it be not done  
hastily. *Locke.*  
16. To intend; to purpose to do.  
He may ask this civil question, friend!  
What dost thou *make* a shipboard? to what end? *Dryden.*  
Gomez; what *mak'st* thou here with a whole brotherhood  
of city-bailiffs? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
17. To raise as profit from any thing.  
He's in for a commodity of brown pepper; of which he  
*made* five marks ready money. *Shakespeare.*  
Did